

THE COURIER-JOURNAL "OWL" TRAIN OVER SOUTHERN RAILWAY
Lv. Louisville (4th-St. Cross-
ing) Daily 3:30 a. m.
Ar. Jeffersonville 4:45 a. m.
Fisherville 4:00 a. m.
Shelbyville 4:25 a. m.
Stops on flag signal.

The Courier-Journal.

RETURNING—THE SOUTHERN RAILWAY'S "ST. LOUIS SPECIAL"
Leaves Lexington 6:10 a. m.; Louisville 9:00 a. m., daily, arriv-
ing St. Louis 4:36 p. m.—the fastest train to St. Louis by arriv-
ing by one hour. Entire train with superb dining car runs through
complete.

VOL. CIII. NEW SERIES—NO. 13,105.

LOUISVILLE, THURSDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 17, 1904.—10 PAGES.

PRICE {THREE CENTS.
ON TRAINS FIVE CENTS.

The Weather.
Forecast for Thursday and Friday:
Kentucky—Fair Thursday and Friday;
Indiana—Fair Thursday and Friday;
Tennessee—Fair Thursday and Friday.

THE LATEST.

In the Circuit Judgeship contest in the Bowling Green district the Court of Appeals reversed the decision of Special Judge Osborne, and ordered the petition of E. W. Bradburn to be dismissed. The contest was filed by Bradburn on the grounds of fraud. The Appellate Court holds that certain ballots had been tampered with for the election officers had certified to the returns which gave a majority for Gal- loway, and should have been admitted as evidence by the lower court.

Dr. Charles Edward Woodcock, rector of St. John's Episcopal church, Detroit, was elected last night by the Episcopal Council to succeed the late Thomas Underwood Dudley as bishop of the Kentucky diocese. The election came on the twelfth ballot. Dr. Frank Du Moulin, of Chicago; Dr. W. T. Manning, of New York, and Dr. Frederick F. Reese, of Nashville, being also voted for.

Insane from brooding over a trivial quarrel, Thomas C. Thurman, a wealthy farmer of Leno County, fired both barrels of a gun into the head of J. E. Tenny, a contractor, who was building a barn for him. Killing him instantly. Thurman then turned the weapon upon himself, almost blowing the top of his own head off.

Fire losses in Tennessee, the secretary report showing that that State leads the Union in this respect, occupied most of the attention of the Kentucky and Tennessee Insurance Underwriters at their eleventh annual session yesterday. The president's report included many interesting recommendations.

Several hundred representative men of both the Republican and Democratic parties tendered a reception to Senator Charles Fairbanks, the Vice President-elect, at the Commercial Club in Indianapolis last night. The Hon. John W. Kern presided and addresses were delivered by several of those present.

Senator Fairbanks visited the Philippine reservation at the World's Fair yesterday and was entertained at the Igorrote village by two of the Filipino boys singing "America" and "My Old Kentucky Home." The Vice President-elect left at noon yesterday for Indianapolis.

As a result of the investigation of charges against the Alaskan judiciary, the President has removed from office Frank H. Richards, United States Marshal for the Nome district in Alaska, and requested the resignation of Judge Melville C. Brown, of the Juneau district.

Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, the well-known attorney and editor, of Lexington, was stricken with paralysis while seated at his desk in his office yesterday morning. It is not thought that he is in immediate danger, though his condition is serious.

The Liberty Bell was started on its journey from the World's Fair to Philadelphia. Special farewell exercises in honor of the historic relic were held, the speakers including Vice President-elect Fairbanks and Speaker Cannon.

Sir Ernest Cassell, King Edward's private financial secretary, left New York on a special train to look into the inducements offered by leading American cities, Louisville included, for the investment of the King's private funds.

George Carpenter, a prominent Mercer county farmer, was thrown from his survey and killed, the team having become frightened by two shots he had fired at Lee Sutherland in the town of Stewart.

On the resumption at Hull yesterday of the Board of Trade inquiry into the North Sea incident the witnesses examined gave testimony merely corroborative of the evidence previously adduced.

The state banquet at Windsor Castle in honor of the King and Queen of Portugal was a brilliant affair. King Edward and King Charles toasted each other.

Over three hundred delegates were present at the opening of the convention of the Ohio Valley Improvement Association at Huntington, W. Va.

The Young Men's Christian Association at Paducah, owing to inability to meet indebtedness and current expenses has decided to make an assignment.

Congressman Charles B. Landis, of the Ninth Indiana district, has made formal announcement of his candidacy for United States Senator.

Two passengers were killed and several injured in a rear-end collision of trains on the Pere Marquette railroad at Elmida, Mich.

Chinese rebels defeated the imperial troops in the province of Kwangsi and captured five important towns.

The Rev. Father Flood, of New York city, was assigned to the Church of St. Louis Bertrand, Louisville.

While shooting birds in North Carolina George Gould accidentally shot an attendant in the eye.

BLOWN UP

To Save From the Clutches Of the Japanese.

DESTROYER RASTOROPNY

Sent To Bottom of the Sea By Her Commander.

DASH FROM PORT ARTHUR

WAS MADE TO FILE DISPATCHES FROM GEN. STOESSEL.

MAY INDICATE A CRISIS

At the Fortress, But Russian Officers Speak Optimistically of Conditions.

NO FIGHTING NEAR MUKDEN.

The Russian torpedo boat destroyer Rastoropny has been blown up by the commander in the harbor of Che Foo after having eluded the blockade of Port Arthur and insisted on filing dispatches from Gen. Stoessel to St. Petersburg. It is presumed that she was destroyed in order to prevent the Japanese from cutting her out as they did the Ryshtelint.

A dispatch from St. Petersburg says the dispatches filed by the vessel's commander at Che Foo have reached there, but their character has not been divulged. It is surmised from the fact that a serviceable vessel was removed from Port Arthur and exposed to large risk of destruction or capture, that the dispatches she bore are of great importance. Interviews with the Rastoropny's officers give optimistic accounts of the conditions at Port Arthur.

Insofar as the contents of the report sent by Gen. Stoessel to Emperor Nicholas by the torpedo boat destroyer Rastoropny have come to public knowledge, it serves to indicate that the Russian military commander at Port Arthur regards the crisis of the siege as not remote. The report asserts that the inner line of defenses is intact; that the damage to warships in the harbor by Japanese shells is not great and that the garrison will be able to hold out against assault for some time. Conditions south of Mukden remain unchanged, although there are said to be indications that important developments are at hand.

Che Foo, Nov. 17, 8 a. m.—Three Japanese torpedo boat destroyers entered the harbor this morning, satisfied themselves that the Russian torpedo boat destroyer Rastoropny had been sunk, and departed.

FEAR OF THE JAPANESE
Probably Led the Russians To Blow Up the Rastoropny.

Che Foo, Nov. 16.—The Russians have blown up the torpedoboot destroyer Rastoropny.

The captain of the Rastoropny, which put into this harbor early this morning, had notified the Chinese authorities that he would disarm. It is said that fear of a Japanese torpedoboot outside the harbor, however, led the captain to destroy his vessel rather than run the risk of having it fall into the possession of the enemy.

The Russians, with the exception of one man, left the destroyer during the afternoon. This last man lit fuses and blew up the vessel. There were three dull explosions, which were scarcely discernible a hundred yards from the place where they occurred. Almost simultaneously the Rastoropny sank and settled to the bottom. A single spark marks her grave.

It is impossible to-night to secure an explanation of the action of the Russians, but it is believed that they were determined not to allow a repetition of the Ryshtelint incident. Prior to the destruction of the destroyer the Russian had officially notified the Japanese Consul that her disarmament had been completed, the breech blocks and ammunition having been removed and the machinery disabled.

During the afternoon the Russian Consul officially notified the Russian Consul that the destroyer had been driven towards Che Foo by a heavy sea and that it had been decided to disarm her because her machinery had been disabled. This is looked on in some quarters here as the throwing of a transparent veil over the purpose of the vessel's visit.

Jap Destroyers Near.

The Japanese torpedo boat destroyers were seen at the mouth of the harbor to-night and their presence undoubtedly precipitated the action of the Russians in blowing up the Rastoropny.

The explosion was so subdued and

the crew remained so silent that it was soon time before the report of the affair became current. Even the officials most intimately concerned got the news from the correspondents.

The Japanese consul says that nine of the Russian crew came ashore with their rifles against which action he has protested to the port authorities.

Commander's Statement.

The commander of the Rastoropny in an interview on his adventurous voyage, said:
"I left Port Arthur at midnight in a blinding snowstorm. The boat was navigated through all the dangers of floating mines without a mishap. On reaching the open sea we saw a Japanese cruiser and some torpedo boats in the distance, but we were steaming rapidly through the storm with lights extinguished and passed them unnoticed. We reached Che Foo without mishap of any kind."

Com. Pelam added that the destroyer's object was simply to carry dispatches. The other Russian ships remained at Port Arthur.

The Rastoropny, being one of the fastest of the Russian vessels, soon out-distanced her pursuers and entered Che Foo with a music box playing a sprightly air and the savory odor of a breakfast steak apparently testifying to the fact that Port Arthur still enjoys fresh meat.

The destroyer sped in like an arrow at 8:50 a. m. and anchored a few hundred yards from the United States cruiser New Orleans, flagship of Rear Admiral Folger, commander of the cruiser squadron of the Asiatic fleet. The Chinese cruiser Hai-Yung raised steam within twenty minutes and came close to the Rastoropny. Capt. Ching, of the Hai-Yung, boarded her and held a brief conference with Commander Pelam. Ensign Wainwright, Rear Admiral Folger's aide, boarded the Rastoropny immediately, but he and Capt. Ching were not invited to enter the Rastoropny's cabin, although a blizzard was cutting their faces.

An Order To Disarm.
Capt. Ching notified Commander Pelam that twenty-four hours was the limit of the time he could remain armed at Che Foo, after which the Rastoropny would be compelled to disarm. While delivering this ultimatum the Russian sailors, who seemed to be healthy and care-free, continued loading the torpedo tubes, which were loaded.

Following the conference with Capt. Ching the Rastoropny was moved forward in, to the anchorage of the torpedo boat destroyer Ryshtelint, where the Russian Consul boarded the Rastoropny and brought her dispatches ashore. The Russian officers are all reticent, but they say the condition of Port Arthur is as good as it was two months ago. They also deny the report that the Russian armored cruiser Bayan has been sunk, though they admit that a shell damaged her engines, which are being repaired. Russian cruisers come out of Port Arthur daily, the battleships remaining in the harbor.

Officers Optimistic.
The overdrawn optimism of the officers, it was asserted ashore, made it obvious that their story was rehearsed before it was given to the public.

When the correspondents were allowed on board the Rastoropny a quarter of beef was carefully placed where it was impossible to miss seeing it. This, it was claimed, was meant to convey the impression that Port Arthur was snug and comfortable.

The commander of the torpedo boat destroyer was optimistic with reference to Port Arthur. He declared that all the forts remained in Russian hands and that the garrison was confident and in good spirits.

The former Russian Governor of Port Dainy, M. Sakharoff, led recently to Port Arthur of enteric fever.

NO OFFICIAL CONFIRMATION
At St. Petersburg of the Destruction of the Rastoropny.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 17, 2 a. m.—There is no official confirmation at this hour of the reported blowing up of the torpedo boat destroyer Rastoropny at Che Foo. The understanding at the Admiralty had been that the vessel would be hauled up on shore to prevent a repetition of the Ryshtelint affair, and that she would be disarmed in regular course. Officials here state that nothing has yet been received to indicate that there has been any other procedure, but that the commander will be governed by local conditions.

There is no inclination to blame him for taking any measures that might appear to him to be necessary.

Gen. Stoessel's report has not been given out, but the Associated Press understands that it contains no request for instructions regarding the surrender of Port Arthur. It is intimated that the report goes at considerable length into details of the recent fierce land fighting, but says that the interior line of defense remains intact. Gen. Stoessel believes he will be able to withstand the Japanese assaults for some time to come. The blockade has been run by a ship with a cargo of war munitions, food and hospital supplies. Some warships in the harbor have been damaged by shell fire, but not seriously. Many runs have been removed from the ships and mounted on shore, where large drafts from the crews are being made.

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Concluded On 5th Page, 5th Column

SURPRISE

To the Trustees of the Catholic University.

WAITING FOR CONFIRMATION

OF THE STATEMENT OF MAR-QUISE DES MONTEIRS.

THEY HAVE HAD NO REPLY

To the Cablegram Sent To Rome Asking For Further Information.

MAY ISSUE STATEMENT TO-DAY.

Washington, Nov. 16.—[Special.]—Coming as it did, right upon the eve of the meeting of the trustees of the Catholic University, which institution she founded, the renunciation of the Catholic faith by the Marquise des Montiers created something akin to a sensation in religious circles, Protestant as well as Catholic.

At the university this morning were Cardinal Gibbons, Mgr. O'Connell, the rector; the Archbishops of Covington, Boston, Philadelphia, New York and other church high dignitaries. The object of the meeting was to discuss the recent Waggaman failure in this city, Waggaman being the trustee for a good part of the university's funds, but the Marquise des Montiers' announcement left little else to be talked of. The Rev. Father Dougherty, the secretary to the rector of the university, said:

"We are greatly surprised at the Marquise's announcement. At this time nothing else can be said."

A Mystery To the Bishop.

Bishop Spaulding, of Peoria, who is referred to in the Marquise's interview, was the center of the group of dignitaries. He was asked if he could assign any reason for the renunciation, and he replied that he could not. "It is all a mystery to me," he said. "The fact that the Marquise has been in ill health for several years seemed in Catholic circles to furnish the main reason for her announcement."

Excommunication of the Marquise will, of course, not be necessary, her renunciation of the faith being equivalent.

Quite an interesting feature of the case is the possibility of the removal of the name Caldwell from the university. Divinity Hall bears the name of Caldwell, as do two chairs, each endowed by the Marquise to the extent of \$10,000. One chair is the Elizabeth Breckinridge Caldwell chair of philosophy. There is also in the university a fine painting of Miss Caldwell hanging within a few feet of a recently acquired oil painting of the Pope.

A Pen Picture.

Speaking of Mary Gwendolin Caldwell before her marriage to the Marquis des Montiers, an acquaintance gave this pen picture of her: "She developed into a tall, handsome girl, slight, with brown hair and dark eyes. Her temperament was imperious and her bearing haughty, and while she was yet youthful her associates in the Kentucky metropolis learned to fear her ready tongue and flashing eyes. To her younger sister, who was a pretty girl of less imperious nature, she was as counselor and director, always implicitly obeyed and leaned upon. It was not until her twenty-first year when her multifarious gift toward the proposed university was made that Miss Mary Gwendolin Caldwell came into general public prominence. Thereafter her movements were duly chronicled as that of an important personage."

The Murat Incident.

In connection with her proposed marriage to Prince Murat, whom she met in Italy in 1887, and who was said to be deeply in debt and thirty-three years her senior, the following statement has been made:

"After their engagement was announced preparations for a regal wedding were made, a tulle dress fit for a queen was ordered and the day of the ceremony set. Several days before the wedding day the Prince and his legal representatives, Miss Caldwell and her attorneys met to arrange the antenuptial contract. The Prince insisted upon the control of the fortune. Miss Caldwell refused this. Then he offered to take half of it. The American girl's spirit began to rise. She emphatically refused such a proposition.

"I had intended to settle \$50,000 a year on you," she said. "I now offer to make it \$25,000."

"The Prince tried to dicker for more. Then the American girl got up and said: 'Since it has come to be purely a business transaction, destroy the contract. If there are any unpaid expenses of this negotiation charge them to me.' She hurried this to her attorneys and left the astonished group in dismay. Attempts to change her were useless. 'I am not selling myself nor buying a husband,' she said, and ordered ar-

rangements for an immediate return to America.

Trousseau Given Away.

"In the workshops of Worth four large parlors had been set aside for the tulle of the American heiress. Miss Caldwell ordered this sent to America. When it arrived the elaborate tulle, every garment of which bore the crest of the Prince, was given to poor churches to be converted into vestments. Endeavors were made to dissuade the heiress from this action.

"I will not wear patched clothes, nor will I wear the crest of the King of Naples. They will be serving a better purpose," with superb dignity, "than the one to which they were designed."

"And the tulle, with its thousands of dollars' worth of material and fortunes in real lace, was disposed of by the dash of a pen.

"Upon her return to the United States Miss Caldwell is said to have made her will, making the Catholic University the chief beneficiary. Later this was changed."

Attitude of Trustees.

It was stated this afternoon that as no formal communication has been made to the university concerning the renunciation of the Marquise no action of any kind will be taken by the board of trustees without the most careful deliberation.

No Formal Notification.

As no formal communication has been made to the university concerning the withdrawal of the Marquise, it is announced that action of any kind will not be taken by the board of trustees without the most careful deliberation.

The last meeting of the board of trustees was held in April, and that meeting was adjourned until to-day. At that time neither the Waggaman affair nor the withdrawal of the Marquise had been suspected, and the meeting was supposed to be for the one purpose of taking up routine matters connected with the administration of the university.

When the meeting was called to order there were present Cardinal Gibbons, Archbishops Williams, of Boston; Ryan, of Philadelphia; Farley, of New York; and Keane, of Dubuque; Bishop McManus, of Peoria; Foley, of Detroit; Maes, of Covington, Ky.; and Harding, of Providence, R. I.; and Charles J. Bonaparte, of Baltimore; George E. Hamlin, of this city, attorney for the university, also was present to confer with the members of the board concerning the Waggaman case.

At to-day's session of the board the Waggaman case was the principal matter considered, but it was not decided to give a statement to the public at this time.

Case Informally Discussed.

The statement issued giving an interview with the Marquise des Montiers was taken up, but not as a part of the business of the board. Most of the members are acquaintances of the Marquise, and the discussion was wholly of a personal nature.

To the Associated Press representative one of the members of the board is loath to give consideration to the case now and is particularly opposed to having any member quoted in regard to the case. "It is not understood by us," he said, "and until a formal communication is made to the public, we do not like to talk about it. The entire matter comes as a surprise and especially to those of us who were familiar with the Marquise's physical condition. But please do not misunderstand me in that regard—we do not mean to imply that she was in any way incapacitated to think and act for herself. She is her own mistress. Knowing nothing of what prompted her to take the course she did, we must wait until it is made clear."

The building in which the board is meeting is that built with the original contribution from Miss Caldwell. Over the door carved in stone is the name of the building, the date erected and Miss Caldwell's name, together with the announcement that she is the founder of the university. In the main reception room is a magnificent painting of Miss Caldwell, done in 1889, which bears this inscription: "University of Notre Dame, founded by the Marquise des Montiers Caldwell. Neither the painting nor the name of the Marquise over the door will be removed by the board until formal consideration has been given the case."

Two Sessions Held.

Two sessions were held, one in the morning and the other in the afternoon, the latter extending well into the evening. The Marquise des Montiers' interview and the Waggaman failure continued to occupy the attention of the directors, in the latter case the discussion relating to the effect of the failure on the university and the means to be taken to protect, so far as possible, the institution's interest in the bankruptcy proceedings.

Of the Marquise des Montiers' interview, the institution's interest in the bankruptcy proceedings.

HONOR FALLS

To Dr. Charles Edward Woodcock, of Detroit.

NAMED BISHOP OF KENTUCKY

BY EPISCOPAL COUNCIL ON THE TWELFTH BALLOT.

THREE OTHERS CONSIDERED.

Dr. Manning, Dr. DuMoulin and Dr. Reese Receive Creditable Consideration.

HOPE NOMINEE WILL ACCEPT.

The Rev. Dr. Charles Edward Woodcock, rector of St. John's Episcopal church, of Detroit, was elected last night on the twelfth ballot by the Episcopal council to the bishopric of the Kentucky diocese. Until within one hour of the final vote the election of Dr. Woodcock was hardly thought of, but when his name was finally brought before the council, as the only hope of uniting that body, only three ballots were necessary to elect him. On the twelfth ballot there were but two dissenting lay votes, and upon motion of William A. Robinson, the election was declared unanimous by a viva voce vote.

Upon motion of Alvah L. Terry, a committee of four was appointed to acquaint Dr. Woodcock of his election. The news will be transmitted by wire and letter, and the committee, composed of the Rev. Dr. J. G. Minnigerode, the Rev. Dr. Charles Ewell Craik, William A. Robinson and Alvah L. Terry, will wait upon Dr. Woodcock in person in the near future to give him the official notification.

Nothing Done in Morning.

After a morning session, lasting from 10 o'clock until noon, in which nothing was accomplished, the council reconvened at 2:30 in the afternoon, and an informal ballot was taken in order to find what men were in the minds of the council. No record of this vote was made, but it revealed the fact that half a dozen prominent clergymen from all parts of the country were likely to receive votes.

After the informal vote was taken the Rev. Dr. Nash, of Paducah, rose and without any waste of words put the Rev. Frank du Moulin, of Chicago, in nomination. Following the nomination of Dr. du Moulin, William A. Robinson, requesting the indulgence of the Council, placed before it an exhaustive statement of the record of the Rev. Dr. Frederick F. Reese, rector of Christ church, Nashville. Dr. Reese, said Mr. Robinson, is fitted both by education and environment for the holy office of bishop of the diocese, and the speaker laid great stress upon the fact of his Southern birth and breeding and his consequent knowledge of the character of the people whose spiritual interests he would be called upon to serve as bishop of Kentucky.

Seconding the nomination of Dr. Reese, the Rev. Dr. Reverdy Estill spoke glowingly of the former's scholarly attainments, his eloquence, his tact, his endurance and enthusiasm. "We need a man who is not only scholarly and who has executive ability," said Dr. Estill, "but one who can preach. Kentuckians are born to speak on their feet and it would be impossible for any man to arouse interest in certain quarters except he has the gift of oratory."

Dr. Estill detailed the "mixing qualities" at length, and said that any man who is to succeed to the place of the late beloved Bishop Dudley must be able without the loss of any part of his dignity to interest himself in the life of the meekest one in the diocese. In regard to the executive ability of Dr. Reese, Dr. Estill said that no man in the Episcopal Church could show a better record than he; he having been long a trustee of the University of Swane, and having been held in high regard by all the members of that board, both as a churchman and as an executive. Dr. Estill concluded by saying that Dr. Reese did not have a robust physical appearance, but that he has "a definite endurance, and an illimitable enthusiasm."

The Rev. Dr. John K. Mason also seconded the nomination of Dr. Reese. Dr. Mason protested vigorously against the election of a man to whom the customs and problems of the people of the South are unknown; not from any sectional feeling, he asserted, but because numerous cases where such action has been taken have proved such a course wrong. Dr. Mason cited at length the case of Bishop Lyman, of North Carolina, who was elected to that episcopacy from a New England parish, and who, though laboring at ways for the best interests of the church, created great friction and discontent in his diocese, merely through lack of knowledge of the conditions existing there, and the proper way to treat them. No greater churchman ever lived, said Dr. Mason, than Bishop Thompson, of the diocese of Mississippi, yet his service in that field was a complete failure, because by his Northern birth and breeding he was unfitted to understand the people he had been called to serve. Dr. Mason said he had intended to nominate the Rev. Dr. James Winchester, of St. Louis, but that in the hope of unity and a speedy election of a man specially fitted for the office he would lay aside his personal feelings and ask the Council to elect Dr. Reese. Summing

up the qualifications of Dr. Reese, the speaker said: "He is eloquent; he knows the South; he has tact and he is an American."

The First Three Ballots.

At the conclusion of Dr. Mason's remarks the voting began. The first three ballots resulted as follows:

VOTE OF CLERGY.

	1	2	3
Dr. Du Moulin	1	2	3
Dr. Reese	4	4	4
Dr. Manning	1	2	2
Dr. Mason	1	1	1

VOTE OF LAY MEMBERS.

	1	2	3
Dr. Du Moulin	1	12	11
Dr. Reese	4	3	3
Dr. Manning	0	1	3
Dr. Mason	0	0	1

Withdraws Dr. Reese.

At the end of the third ballot it was evident that the council was deadlocked, and William A. Robinson, the chief sponsor of Dr. Reese's candidacy, in a short speech, acting as he said, for harmony and the best interests, withdrew Dr. Reese's name and asked the adherents of Dr. Reese to join with him and the scattering vote for the Rev. Dr. W. T. Manning, of New York, who had been suggested by several gentlemen as a compromise candidate. The Rev. Dr. Charles E. Craik then read a telegram from Dr. Manning, in which he requested that his name be not placed again before the council. This telegram, and also a letter which Dr. Manning wrote after the second meeting of the council, some weeks ago, occasioned a lively discussion as to the expediency of using his name against his request. It was decided by the minority to keep his name before the council, and a number of Dr. Manning's supporters spoke claiming the consideration of Dr. Du Moulin's adherents, on the ground that they had laid aside their personal preferences in the interests of harmony, and requested all other members of the council to follow their example.

Favors Dr. Du Moulin.

Breckinridge Castleman spoke warmly at this point in support of Dr. Du Moulin, and urged the election of his candidate in strong terms. Dr. Du Moulin, Mr. Castleman said, was recommended by his youth and the fact that he is a Canadian. To infuse new blood into the Episcopal church in Kentucky would be a good thing, said the speaker, and the fact that Mr. Du Moulin has been very successful in the handling of one of the largest churches in Chicago is assurance that he would be tactful enough to cope with any social or religious problem that might be presented to him for solution. Mr. Castleman urged the election of Mr. Du Moulin, lest by letting this opportunity escape, Kentucky would miss having the greatest bishop in the American church.

Many members of the council spoke favorably of the Rev. Dr. Manning, and the voting was resumed. The resulting four ballots were as follows:

VOTE OF CLERGY.

	1	2	3	4
Dr. Du Moulin	4	5	7	7
Reese	4	3	0	0
Manning	10	10	9	9
Mason	0	0	1	1

VOTE OF LAY MEMBERS.

	1	2	3	4
Dr. Du Moulin	5	5	7	7
Reese	1	1	0	0
Manning	11	11	11	11
Mason	0	0	0	0

When it was assumed that no decision could be reached in a short time, the council adjourned at 5:30 o'clock, to convene again at 8.

AT HIS DESK

COL. W. C. P. BRECKINRIDGE STRICKEN WITH PARALYSIS.

CONDITION NOT DANGEROUS.

Had Just Recovered From Attack Sustained in Early Part of Summer.

Lexington, Ky., Nov. 16.—[Special.]—While seated at his desk in his office in the McClelland building this morning Col. William C. P. Breckinridge was stricken with paralysis, and while his condition is serious, it is not believed he is in any immediate danger. He was alone at the time, and when he felt the attack coming on he succeeded in getting to the telephone and calling for his son, Desha Breckinridge, and the latter immediately summoned Dr. Kinnaid and Dr. Clarke, and they were at the office of Col. Breckinridge within a few minutes.

When the physicians first arrived Col. Breckinridge was unable to speak, but seemed perfectly conscious and was able to move his hands. The physicians worked with him for some time, but thought it best not to remove him to his home at the time, and when he felt the attack coming on he succeeded in getting to the telephone and calling for his son, Desha Breckinridge, and the latter immediately summoned Dr. Kinnaid and Dr. Clarke, and they were at the office of Col. Breckinridge within a few minutes.

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his inauguration on the fourth of March next. Representative James D. Sherman, of New York, to-day tendered him the services of the Conkling Unconditional Club, of Utica, N. Y. The President replied that if he should conclude to award a place of honor to a political organization he would be glad to give the proposition of the Utica club consideration. He indicated, however, that any offer had been received from Troop A, of Cleveland, which constituted the escort of honor at the inauguration of the late President McKinley, and from the organization of his own regiment of Rough Riders to act in that capacity at his inauguration.

TO PRESS CRUM APPOINTMENT.
President Reported As Determined As Ever In Regard To Matter.

Washington, Nov. 16.—[Special.]—It is stated here to-day in Administration circles that the President will send to the Senate as soon as Congress convenes the nomination of Donkey Crum for the Charleston, S. C., collectorship. This will be taken to mean that the President has not changed his views about appointing negroes to offices in the South. The President has determined to insist that he will not pay in the Senate and Crum either confirmed or defeated.

During the Roosevelt Administration the Southern Senators have stood solidly behind the South Carolina Senators and have prevented a vote in the Senate on the subject of holding the office, owing to recess appointment, but has been drawing no salary. Should he be confirmed, he will draw back pay from the time he was first appointed.

TARIFF REVISION DISCUSSED.
President Talks With Representatives Payne and McCleary.

Washington, Nov. 16.—[Special.]—Discussion of possible revision of the tariff occupied some of the time of the President to-day. The consideration of the tariff project was not of a serious character. It was rather in the nature of soundings taken as a guide to future action. Among those who talked to the President on the subject were Representatives Sereno E. Payne, of New York, chairman of the House Ways and Means Committee, and Representative McCleary, of Minnesota.

New Rural Routes.
Washington, Nov. 16.—[Special.]—Rural routes will be established December 15 as follows:
Kentucky—Ferguson, Logan county, route 1, population 386, houses on route 88.
Tennessee—Milton, Rutherford county, routes 1 and 2, population 789; houses, 267.
Tennessee—Lincoln county, routes 4 and 5, population 1,185; houses 257.
Wheat, Route county, routes 1 and 2, population 686; houses 212.

German Officers Meet President.
Washington, Nov. 16.—Baron Sternburg, the German Ambassador, presented to the President the White House to-day Gen. von Lowenfeld and Maj. Count Schmittow, the German officers who have been sent to Germany to meet the German army at the unveiling of the statue of Frederick the Great. The presentation took place in the blue room.

Brownlow Defends Himself.
Washington, Nov. 16.—John B. Brownlow, of Tennessee, who was dismissed from the postal service yesterday by order of the President, denies that he refused to furnish the department with a detailed statement of his receipts and disbursements while acting as disbursing officer of the department at the St. Louis Exposition.

Kentucky Postmasters Appointed.
Washington, Nov. 16.—These Postmasters have been appointed for Kentucky: Crider, Caldwell county; Margaret L. Mett, Lincoln county; Ballou, Frank Armstrong, Wilsonville; Spencer county; Reason B. Heady.

Congressman's Daughter Engaged.
Washington, Nov. 16.—[Special.]—Representative and Mrs. Sims, of Tennessee, announce the engagement of their daughter, Edith, to Mr. William Lewis Beale, of this city.

M'KELLAR NAMED.
AS ASSISTANT TRAFFIC MANAGER OF THE SOUTHERN.

Succeeds Lee McClung, Who Will Become Treasurer of Yale University.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 16.—It is announced that R. L. McKellar, assistant general freight agent of the Southern railway, stationed in Memphis, has been appointed assistant freight traffic manager of the entire system. Mr. McKellar succeeds Lee McClung, who resigns to accept the position of treasurer of Yale College. The change will take effect December 15, and Mr. McKellar's headquarters will be in Louisville.

ON DECEMBER 15
Mr. McClung Will Take Up Duties of His New Position.

Atlanta, Ga., Nov. 16.—Lee McClung, who is attending the rate meeting here to-day, confirmed the report from Memphis that he has resigned the position of assistant freight traffic manager of the Southern railway and has accepted the position of treasurer of Yale University. He will assume the duties of the new position December 15. Mr. McClung is a graduate of Yale in the class of 1892. He has been connected with the Southern for the past six years.

FRIENDS KNEW NOTHING.
Mr. McClung Had Been a Little Time in Louisville During Last Month.

Mr. McClung has spent but little time in Louisville during the last month. He returned to this city Monday, after several weeks' absence in the East, and immediately left for Atlanta, Ga., to attend a joint meeting of freight associations. He is not expected to return before Saturday or Sunday. His possible resignation was known to but few of his friends, although he had had the matter under consideration for some time. He was graduated from Yale University in 1891, and was one of the most popular men in the East, and as a football player became national through his selection as one of the halfbacks on an all-American football team. His prowess in this position gave Yale many victories on the gridiron and won for him laurels which has not yet faded.

Since leaving college Mr. McClung has been identified with railroad work, for which he has shown both ability and talent. He came to Louisville about two years ago to take his present position, that of assistant freight traffic manager of the Southern railway. Previously he had been assistant to W. W. Finley, of the Southern, in Washington, D. C.

Death of James Cooney.
Marshall, Mo., Nov. 16.—James Cooney, former Congressman of the Seventh Missouri district, died at his home here to-day of pneumonia.

Not even a rich landlord can afford to have a vacant house on his hands. The load crushes the poorer one. An "ounce" of publicity will prevent it. Advertise your vacant house or rooms in the Courier-Journal and Times.

RICHARDSON

Leads Jones In Third By One Hundred Votes,

SHOWN BY OFFICIAL RETURNS.

RICHARDSON LOSES IN EDMONDSON OFFICIAL COUNT.

HE SAW NO TORPEDO BOATS. ONE PRECINCT THROWN OUT.

Hull, England, Nov. 16.—On the resumption of the Board of Trade inquiry into the North Sea incident to-day, the witnesses merely corroborated the evidence already known.

The mate of the Russian vessel testified that one of the big Russian vessels remained behind after firing, but he did not speak of any of the trawlers nor did she inquire what injury had been done. After waiting for a half hour she sailed off.

Asked by Dr. Woodhouse, counsel for the Russian Embassy, "what were the Russians firing at?" the mate of the trawler forth replied: "At us, I think."

Dr. Woodhouse elicited from another witness that the Russian warships whose searchlights were turned on the trawlers did not fire.

Skinner Haines, of the trawler Moulmein, said that at 6 o'clock in the morning after the attack, he saw a battleship about three ships lengths away, just like the Russian vessel which fired on the trawlers.

The battleship of the Moulmein also saw a "boat-sail" between 4:15 and 5:30 on the morning of October 22. She was much bigger than a torpedo boat, but he could not say if she was a battleship.

Dr. Woodhouse cross-examined this witness, but he stuck to his story, adding that the vessel was not British, but he was not sure of that.

The witnesses reiterated emphatic denials that any strange vessels were among the fleet or anything that could be mistaken for torpedo boats.

The skipper regarding the attitude of the Russians to be "demons possessed," when he realized that they were firing live shots. The skipper of the vessel was only fifty yards off when she fired.

On cross-examination the skipper informed Dr. Woodhouse that he considered the Russians to be "demons possessed," when he realized that they were firing live shots.

At the last witness, replying to Dr. Woodhouse, said that when the battleship fired the light was extinguished after the first shot, but he took the crane for a torpedo boat.

The inquiry was adjourned.

AMERICA'S INITIATIVE

Will Have the Energetic Support of Austria-Hungary.

Budapest, Hungary, Nov. 16.—In the lower house of the Hungarian Diet to-day Count Albert Apponyi interpellated Premier Tisza regarding the attitude of the Government and Austrian Foreign Office toward President Roosevelt's proposal to hold another peace conference at the Hague.

Count Apponyi stated that the Government and Austrian Foreign Office were sympathetic toward the proposal, and that the Government would be sympathetic toward the proposal.

NEGOTIATIONS CONTINUE

Between France and Japan In Regard To the Russian Squadron.

Tokio, Nov. 16.—The negotiations between Tokio and Paris concerning the alleged violation by France of neutrality in permitting ships of the Russian second Pacific squadron to use French harbors continued. Pending their conclusion, the Japanese government is silent.

Sections of the press and public are indulging in somewhat severe criticisms of the action of the French, but the feeling is distinctly more temperate among the better informed Japanese, who acknowledge and even sympathize with the delicate position of France as Russia's ally.

Underlying all is a question concerning the Russian squadron's movements. The Japanese government is silent.

Premier Katsura and Foreign Minister Komura conferred lengthily with the party leaders to-day. They discussed the policy of Japan in Korea and Manchuria preparatory to the session of the Diet, where it is anticipated the policy of the Government will be distinctly outlined.

Seiborne's Speech Resented.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 16.—The resentment produced by the speeches of the British Ministers on the North Sea incident, especially the assumption that Russia has agreed to punish the officers of the Russian squadron, has been further inflamed by the speech of Lord Seiborne, First Lord of the Admiralty, November 14, at Bristol, on the danger of a Russian invasion of India.

Contrasts the Analogy.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 16.—An official note issued here to-day contrasts the analogy drawn in the proposal for the new peace conference between the present situation and the situation at the time of the Hague conference. It points out that France had refused to Washington Spain's desire for peace before the suggestion of the conference was formulated.

A King For Commissioner.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 16.—The King of Portugal is believed here to be selected to name the fifth member of the international commission which is to inquire into the North Sea incident. It is expected that the four Admirals will agree on the selection of the fifth member.

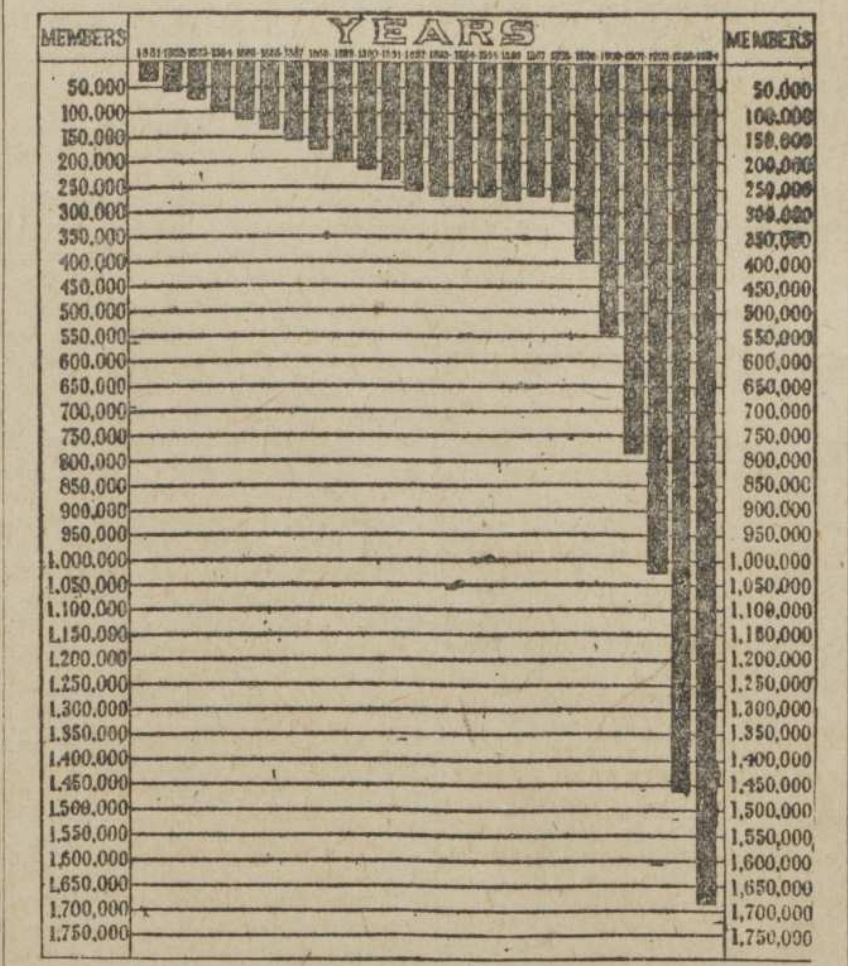
Miss Peck Returns To America.

New York, Nov. 16.—Miss Annie S. Peck, the American mountain climber, arrived to-day on the Panama liner Advance from Colon. Miss Peck, who left New York last June, has been in Peru, where she succeeded in ascending Eusebian mountain to a height of 21,000 feet. Immense crevasses prevented her reaching the summit.

Female Educator Dies.

Memphis, Tenn., Nov. 16.—Miss Clara Conway, one of the best-known women educators in the South, is dead after an illness of several days.

GROWTH OF ORGANIZED LABOR FOR THE TWENTY-THREE YEARS FROM 1881 TO 1904.



THE FIGURES IN THE FOREGOING TABLE ARE FROM A CHART PREPARED BY THE AMERICAN FEDERATION OF LABOR FOR EXHIBITION AT THE WORLD'S FAIR.

LIBERTY BELL

STARTED ON ITS RETURN TRIP TO PHILADELPHIA.

FAREWELL EXERCISES HELD.

Vice President-Elect Fairbanks and Speaker Cannon Among Speakers—Popular Affairs Played.

St. Louis, Nov. 16.—Special farewells exercises in honor of the Liberty Bell which for several months past had been on exhibition in the Pennsylvania building at the World's Fair, were held to-day, at the conclusion of which the honored relic was started on its trip back to Philadelphia.

The present exposition, among the speakers were Vice President-elect Fairbanks and Hon. Joseph Cannon, Speaker of the national House of Representatives. In the course of his remarks, which were cheered to the echo, Mr. Fairbanks said:

You may take this bell back to Philadelphia, but it is at home wherever the stars and stripes fly. One million men would gladly shoulder muskets and go to the field of battle to preserve it to posterity. How I wish our fathers could be here to gaze on this majestic spectacle of the life of which I have never witnessed the embodiment of freedom.

The great undertaking, and its success has been the wonderment of the world. I have felt the pride of my duty if I failed to say a few words about this relic which has been the symbol of our American citizenship and with the first Republic. The bell has been the symbol of our American citizenship and with the first Republic.

At the conclusion of the address, the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner" and "Dixie" and the bell was removed from the building to a heavy truck. As this was being done, the remembrance stood in silence with bared heads.

A battalion of the Philippine constabulary, headed by their band, escorted the bell to the west end of the Palace of Transportation, and the relic was placed on board a special car for transportation to Philadelphia. Forty Constabulary of Philadelphia accompanied the bell on its journey home. Twenty stops en route to Philadelphia will be made to enable the children an opportunity to see the bell.

HOSPITALS TO ASSIST IN THE INVESTIGATION.
Will Co-operate in the Further Study of Pneumonia By Eminent Specialists.

New York, Nov. 16.—Thirty hospitals in various large cities in every section of the country have promised active co-operation in the pneumonia investigation recently begun by a special commission of eminent specialists under the direction of the Department of Health of this city.

The laboratory will be equipped with all the latest apparatus in this city. Twenty thousand cases will be studied in a period of six months, which began November 1.

The "clearing house" or central laboratory of the investigation will be at the headquarters of the Department of Health here. All cultures isolated by the physicians working under the commission will be sent to this laboratory, where they will be investigated or compared for their virulence.

The value of the data presented to the commission will by this means be greatly increased, as the same methods and standards will be applied to the study of all cultures, and errors arising from hasty studies by workers in the field or with or without the same facilities, will be corrected.

Hundreds of white mice and young rabbits will be required in the course of investigations of the commission. They will be inoculated subcutaneously with the culture of the bacteria from the mouths of patients. In this way the culture will be isolated.

There are just an even dozen pertinent questions which the commission will endeavor to answer for the benefit of the human race. Half of these have been referred to the Bacteriological Committee and half to the clinical.

They cover the entire range of the disease, as well as studies of the air and dust conditions in public and private places.

Hospitals in Baltimore, Washington, Chicago, St. Louis, Kansas City, San Francisco, Buffalo, Helena, Minneapolis, Denver, and other cities, have been equally scattered and in Montreal, Canada, will carry on the field work. They will report on such specially prepared bulletins to this disease. S. S. S. goes directly into the circulation, all irritating substances are neutralized and filtered out of the system, the blood is purified, the general health is built up under the purifying and tonic effects of the vegetable remedy.

Write for our special booklet on Rheumatism, S. S. S. is a free gift. Our physicians will advise without charge all who will write us.

GIVE UP A FORTUNE TO ASSIST THE POOR.
New York, Nov. 16.—In pursuit of their desire to assist the poor and lift the deprived, Robert Hunter and his wife, the daughter of the multimillionaire, Anna Phelps Stokes, have forsaken their country residence at Norton, Conn., and their mansion in Madison avenue for a small brick house in Grove street, on the lower west side. Both have devoted several years to work in the slums and were married two years ago while Mr. Hunter, formerly of Chicago, was in charge of the University settlement.

BANQUET

In Honor of King and Queen of Portugal.

BRILLIANT SOCIAL FUNCTION.

EXCELS PREVIOUS MAGNIFICENT AFFAIRS AT WINDSOR.

TWO KINGS EXCHANGE TOASTS

London, Nov. 16.—The State banquet at Windsor Castle to-night in honor of King Charles and Queen Amelia, of Portugal, excelled in brilliancy the previous magnificent functions at which European rulers have been the guests of Great Britain's reigning monarchs in the historic St. George's hall.

The guests included members of the royal family, foreign representatives at the Court of St. James, Cabinet Ministers, leaders of the opposition, military and naval officials and others prominent in the highest circles of Great Britain.

The guests assembled in the white drawing room, where they were arranged in order of precedence by officers of State, the ladies on one side and the gentlemen on the other.

As the clock struck the great tower of the castle struck nine, King Edward and Queen Alexandra entered together from their apartments, and almost simultaneously the opposite doors rolled open for King Charles and Queen Amelia. The royal couples met at the center of the hall, and King Edward gave his arm to Queen Amelia and King Charles gave his arm to Queen Alexandra.

The guests followed the royal couples to the dining hall, built on the site of the feasting place of the Norman Kings. As their majesties passed between the rows of guests the latter bowed low and followed, pairing off in order.

The List of Guests.

The banquet was served on the long table. King Edward sat at the center, with Queen Amelia at his right, and further to the right were the Prince of Wales, the Duchess of Cornwall, the Duchess of Devonshire, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duchess of Connaught, Count Wolff-Metternich, the German Ambassador, and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein. On King Edward's left were Prince Arthur of Connaught, Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein, Ambassador Choate, Prince Louis of Battenberg, Masurum Pacha, the Turkish Ambassador, and Princess Louise Augusta of Schleswig-Holstein.

King Charles, with Queen Amelia at his left, sat opposite King Edward. At King Charles' right were the Prince of Wales, the Duchess of Cornwall, the Duchess of Devonshire, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duchess of Connaught, Count Wolff-Metternich, the German Ambassador, and Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein.

At the left of Queen Alexandra were the Duchess of Connaught, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duchess of Devonshire, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duchess of Cornwall, the Duchess of Connaught, Count Wolff-Metternich, the German Ambassador, and Princess Louise Augusta of Schleswig-Holstein.

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At the left of Queen Amelia were the Duchess of Connaught, Princess Victoria of Schleswig-Holstein, the Duchess of Devonshire, the Duchess of Cambridge, the Duchess of Cornwall, the Duchess of Connaught, Count Wolff-Metternich, the German Ambassador, and Princess Louise Augusta of Schleswig-Holstein.

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CATARRH FROM BABYHOOD

A Beautiful Little Girl Saved From a Life of Suffering By Pe-ru-na.

Doctored With Best Physicians for Three Years Without Benefit.

Pe-ru-na Cures a Case of Catarrh of Long Standing.



MRS. GEO. VAN DUSEN AND DAUGHTER

NEGLECTED COLDS LEAD TO CATARRH. NEGLECTED CATARRH BECOMES CHRONIC.

Mrs. George Van Dusen, Mohawk, Herkimer Co., N. Y., writes: "Having derived so much benefit from your grand medicine, I felt as if I must write to you and tell you what a great help it has been to us."

"My little daughter, when but two months old, took a severe cold and it settled in her head and continued to get worse, and in a few months terminated in the worst case of catarrh that has ever been known in this part of the State."

"After doctoring with the best doctors for three years and receiving no benefit, we were persuaded to try a widely advertised catarrh cure, and at first we thought it was helping her, but after using twenty or more bottles she was as bad as ever."

"One day I began with Pe-ru-na, and she is now nine years old, and for the past year has been the healthiest child you ever saw. The catarrh has entirely disappeared. No discharge nor odor at all, but we keep the precious bottle in the house, and at the first appearance of cold with any of us we immediately take Pe-ru-na. We know there is nothing like it. In our estimation it is priceless."—Mrs. George Van Dusen.

ONE of the greatest foes with which every family has to contend is our changeable climate. Colds and coughs are always a serious problem, and often impossible to avoid.

One is liable to catch cold in the most unexpected places. It is the inevitable fate of everyone to catch cold. Care in avoiding exposure and the use of proper clothing will protect from the frequency and persistence of colds, but with the greatest precautions they will come. This is a settled fact of human experience.

Perhaps it will be wet feet, or a draught, or damp clothes, or it may be one of a thousand other little mishaps, but no one is shrewd enough to always avoid the inevitable catching cold.

Pe-ru-na Contains No Narcotics. One reason why Pe-ru-na has found permanent use in so many homes is that it contains no narcotics of any kind. It is perfectly harmless. It can be used any length of time without acquiring a drug habit. Pe-ru-na does not produce temporary results. It is permanent in its effect.

It has no bad effect upon the system, and gradually eliminates the catarrh by removing the cause of catarrh. There are a multitude of homes where Pe-ru-na has been used off and on for twenty years. Such a thing could not be possible if Pe-ru-na contained any drugs of a narcotic nature.

Address Dr. S. B. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio. All correspondence held but no one is shrewd enough to always avoid the inevitable catching cold.

100 Bushels Pittsburg Lump Coal, \$11.50

The best that ever came down the river.

Remember, you need not pay tribute to the Trust; you can get the best there is in Pittsburg Coal—union-mined, anti-trust—of

NEWMAN & FRANKEL (Inc.) 427 W. Jefferson. Both Phones 3018.

ATTENTION!

The Courier-Journal Has Arranged For a Story By George Lynch, the Famous War Correspondent, Describing the Fighting in Manchuria. He Gives a Graphic Account of the War, With Details of Individual Heroism. He Says That Japan's Campaign Beats Anything the White Man Has Ever Done. Read His Article in the Courier-Journal Next Sunday.

WOOD Mantels
At Wholesale Prices.

Is Your Dining-room Furniture

All it should be for the reception of your friends

Thanksgiving Day?

Mantels, with Cabinet, \$18.00
Mantels, without cabinet, \$15.00
Include best quality tile and plated grate set in house.

Hegan Mfg. Co.
"KRYPTOK"

OLD NEW INVISIBLE
The only invisible bifocal. Doesn't make you look so old.

WEDEK-ND OPTICAL CO.
THIRD AND CHESTNUT.
WM. G. POLK CARL M. WISEMAN

Pittsburg, Pa., Nov. 16.—One of the most important meetings in the history of the Protestant churches in this country will be held in New York City in November 1905.

The question of the union of Protestant churches of all denominations will be the chief topic of discussion at the conference, at which delegates from the Baptist, Presbyterian, Lutheran, Episcopal, Methodist and other churches will be present.

SUDDEN DEATH OF C. A. PARKER IN CINCINNATI.
Cincinnati, Nov. 16.—C. A. Parker, aged forty-five years, second vice president of the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad and vice president of the Pere Marquette road, died suddenly in his office in the Carey building here to-day. The cause of his death is thought to have been heart disease. He came to this city last month from Denver, Col. He was vice president of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Company at Denver.

Two Negroes Hanged.
Wilmington, N. C., Nov. 16.—Neill Sellers and Dave Brown, negroes, convicted in Bladen county in October of the murder of Mrs. George Parker, near Clarkton, N. C., early in September, were hanged on a double gallows in the jail yard at Elizabethtown to-day. Both protested their innocence.

Every Woman
Is interested and should know about the wonderful MARVEL Whirling Spray. The new Vaginal Spray. Infusion and the most powerful and reliable medicine for all gynecological troubles. It cures instantly.

